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V.—GLOSSOGRAPHICA.

I attempted recently¹ to restore to the *Abstrusa Glossary* from the *Liber Glossarum* glosses which originally belonged to it and which were derived ultimately from scholia on Virgil. But as might have been expected in a field so wide, a good deal was left behind, and the complete edition of *Lib. Gloss.* which is now being produced by a band of workers under the direction of Professor Lindsay is bringing in important gleanings. My own forthcoming edition of *Abstrusa* will give me an opportunity to incorporate the new matter. These brief notes, not all of them concerned with Virgil glosses, illustrate some of the kinds of interest which *Lib. Gloss.* has for us.

In the first place I have to correct a suggestion which I formerly hazarded in passing (l. c. p. 184). I was misled by a wrong reading of the Paris and Vatican MSS. of *Lib. Gloss.*, which alone were available to me,—‘*Cicer obis quid enim est hoc ipsum diu in quo est aliquid textrinum.*’ The last word suggested that the gloss might be a confused quotation from the 4th Verrine. But the Tours MS. has not ‘*textrinum*’ but ‘*extremum*,’ and the source is *pro Marcello* 27, quoted apparently as a parallel, ‘<ut> Ciceronis’ etc., perhaps in a note on ‘*diu*’ in *Aen.* 10, 861 ‘*Rhaebe diu, res si qua diu mortalibus ulla est.*’

Another gloss containing a parallel is ‘*Casses: genus masculinum.*’ Virgilius “*suspendit teneros male fortis aranea cassis.*” This line is not Virgil’s (*Geo.* 4, 247 ‘*laxos in foribus suspendit aranea cassis*’), and though the old commentators habitually quoted from memory, and often inaccurately, that possibility seems to be ruled out here by the great difference between the two lines. The alternative is that the gloss comes from a scholium on *Geo.* 4, 247 which quoted a parallel to the use of ‘*cassis*’ (a hunting-net) for the spider’s web. Such glosses are common enough. Sometimes they give both the line or phrase of Virgil and the illustration, sometimes only one of the two (l. c. p. 54); and many of them have suffered in trans-

¹St. Andrews University Publications, 13, 46 ff. (London, Milford, 1921.)

mission. In this case Virgil's own words have dropped out. But who is the author of the parallel? The Latin Thesaurus cannot tell us: it seems that this line must be added to the number of new fragments of literature which Lib. Gloss. has preserved for us (cf. Dr. Mountford in *Class. Quart.*, April 1922), and we may indulge in speculation as to the writer. It is a question of some interest because the Thesaurus has no quotation of 'cassis' in this sense earlier than *Geo.* 4, 247. Unless our line is an imitation of Virgil, which is not impossible, it probably gives us the first use of the metaphor and was quoted (by Donatus?) as one of Virgil's many 'sources.' Aratus (1033) speaks of spiders' threads floating in the air on a calm day as a sign of bad weather to come,—*ὅτε νηνεμία κεν ἀράχνια λεπτὰ φέρεται*, which Avienus renders 'si solvit aranea cassis.' The tenor of our line, as I take it, is quite different: the spider makes up in craft what it lacks in courage. We can hardly ascribe it to any writer of *Prognostica* (though Cicero and Germanicus deal freely with Aratus in the parts of their versions which we possess) unless we imagine it as implying an answer to the question 'Why do gossamers float loose if there is no wind?' The answer would be 'because in the dog-days the spider is weakly (male fortis) and so its threads are not so strong (teneros).' This seems very speculative indeed. But Virgil's friend Aemilius Macer published a poem which was based on Nicander's *Theriaca*, and Nicander, speaking of spiders, has these lines (734-6):—

Ἀγρώστης γε μὲν ἄλλος, ὃ δὴ λύκον εἶσατο μορφῇ
 μυιάων ὀλετήρος · ὀπιπτεύει δὲ μελίσσας,
 ψήνας μύωπας τε καὶ ὅσος ἐπὶ δεσμὸν ἵκηται.

Ἀγρώστης (the hunter) might well suggest 'cassis' to Macer; and Nicander's words are consistent with the tenor of our line: the hunter, though it preys on flies like a wolf, relies on craft for its success. If Macer reproduced the reference to bees, we have the association which might easily bring his line to Virgil's mind in the context of *Geo.* 4, 247. It may well be then that Macer is responsible for this metaphor, which Virgil stamped with his approval, so that it became common currency for the later poets.

There are in Lib. Gloss. two distinct strata of Virgil glosses, (1) those which came through Abstrusa and were labelled *de glosis*, (2) those which were labelled *Virgili* and were derived from two sets of marginal notes or 'glossae collectae' on the poet. The former come ultimately from valuable commentaries (Journal of Philology, 35, 257); the latter are mostly the elementary explanations of the monastery-teacher. But I thought I found something very different among them also (St. Andrews Univ. Publ. 13, 52). More than a hundred Abstrusa glosses actually bear the *Virgili* label in Lib. Gloss., though sometimes the label may be wrong; and there are others which do not appear in the extant MSS. of the Abstrusa but which are certainly not of the monastery-teacher's type, for instance 'Certeſcant: certum ſciant.' Nonius (89, 20) gives 'Certiscant (certissant *codd.*): certa fiant,' quoting Pacuvius' *Chryse* 'atque eccos unde certiscent' (certissent *codd.*). As our gloss is labelled *Virgili* it is to be presumed that Donatus too quoted the word from Pacuvius or another old writer in a note on some line of Virgil (perhaps *Aen.* 7, 232, where Servius remarks that Virgil uses the inchoative 'abolescet' unnecessarily). The Abstrusa gloss 'Quigneum (cyg-): album,' with the *Virgili* label in Lib. Gloss. strengthens the evidence that notes on the Appendix Vergiliana were used as well as notes on the longer poems. (Cf. Miss Rees in Class. Quart. April, 1922.)

Latin glossaries are full of pit-falls, and most workers in this field have sometimes had to climb out of a hole. The word *Figida* appears in Du Cange and has been admitted, though doubtfully, by the editors of the Latin Thesaurus from the gloss 'Figida tela: eo quod omnibus sint contraria, a figendo' (printed by Goetz in his excerpts from Lib. Gloss., C. G. L. 5, 200, 23). Goetz did not print the gloss which immediately precedes it,—'Figida Saturnia stella: quod omnibus sit contraria,' which shows that 'Figida tela' is a mere miswriting of 'Frigida stella' in a gloss on *Geo.* 1, 336 and that 'sit' and 'frigendo' have been altered to correspond. On the other hand the Thesaurus rightly admits 'C<r>esditum: creditum,' showing the early form 'cresdo' which has been postulated for 'credo.' This gloss comes to Lib. Gloss. from Ps.-Placidus, which means that the word occurred in some document of the

republic (Lindsay, *Journ. of Phil.* 34, 255). Another instance, which Goetz has not printed, is perhaps concealed in 'Cesiderunt: crescerent' (Cresdiderunt: crediderunt? Cresderent: crederent?).

I do not know whether it is worth recording that in a gloss taken from Orosius 2, 19, 5, where the MSS. of Orosius read 'Clusini' (see Zangemeister's note), the MSS. of Lib. Gloss. have 'Clusine.'

To return to Virgil, I may conclude with an instance which shows well the relation of Virgil scholia to glosses on the one hand and to Isidore on the other (see *Journ. of Phil.* 35, 284; *St. Andrews Univ. Publ.* 13, 59). At *Etym.* 20, 10, 5 Isidore, speaking of 'funalia,' has a sentence which tallies word for word with Servius on *Aen.* 1, 727. Then comes this sentence: 'Funalia autem Graeci scolaces dicunt, quod sint scoliae, hoc est mortis. hos Romani funes et funalia nominabant.' 'Mortis' is the reading of all the MSS., and it is a mistake for 'intorti,'—Isidore's mistake, or a mistake in his source. Lib. Gloss. has this sentence with 'mortis,' both under 'Funalia' and, somewhat abbreviated, under 'Scolaces,' where it is duly labelled *Isid.* But it has another gloss also, which preserves the correct reading,—'Scolaces: quod nos funalia dicimus, eo quod sint scoliae, hoc est intorti. hos Romani' etc. This appears also in the glossary of *Cod. Par. nouv. acq.* 1298, which does not borrow from Isidore nor from Lib. Gloss., but does borrow much from Abstrusa. The gloss is no doubt taken from Donatus' note on 'funalia' at *Aen.* 1, 727; and perhaps Isidore's copy of Donatus had the miswriting 'mortis.'

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